

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5), BE95E5

ET

Kuupäev 1.6.2015

Eelmine väljaanne: 12.3.2014

1. AINE/SEGU NING ÄRIÜHINGU/ETTEVÕTJA IDENTIFITSEERIMINE

1.1 Tootetähis

1.1.1 Toote Kaubanduslik Nimetus

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5), BE95E5

1.1.2 Toote kood

(ID 13866)

1.2 Aine või segu asjaomased kindlaksmääratud kasutusala ning kasutusala, mida ei soovitata

1.2.1 Soovitatud kasutamine

Aine jaotamine

Kütusena kasutamine

Vt jaotisest 16 kindlaksmääratud kasutusala PROC/SU/ERC koode.

1.3 Andmed ohutuskardi tarnija kohta

1.3.1 Levitaja

Neste Oyj

Address (tänav)

Keilaranta 21

Posti kood ja postkontor

Espoo

Finland

Posti kood ja postkontor

P.O.B. 95 FIN-00095 NESTE

Finland

Telefon

+358-10 45811

Telefax

+358-10 45 84442

Business ID

1852302-9

Email

products.oil@neste.com (Oil Product Information)

1.4 Hädaabitelefoni number

1.4.1 Telefoninumber, nimi ja aadress.

+358-9-471 977, +358-9-4711, Mürgistuste Infokeskus

PL 340 (Tukholmankatu 17), 00029 HUS (Helsinki)

2. OHTUDE IDENTIFITSEERIMINE

2.1 Aine või segu klassifitseerimine

1272/2008 (CLP)

Flam. Liq. 1, H224

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Skin Irrit. 2, H315

STOT SE 3, H336

Muta. 1B, H340

Carc. 1B, H350

Repr. 2, H361

Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

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67/548/EEC - 1999/45/EC

F+, T, N; R38-45-46-63-67-51/53-65-22-12

2.2 Märgistuselemendid

JAEMÜÜGIPAKENDITE LISAMÄRGISTUS: Hoida lastele kättesaamatult. Hoiduda eemale süttimisallikatest. Mitte suitsetada. KASUTAGE AINULT MOOTORIKÜTUSENA - MITTE PUHASTUSVAHENDINA VÕI LAHUSTINA KASUTAMISEKS. JAEMÜÜGIPAKENDID PEAVAD OLEMA VARUSTATUD LAPSEKINDLATE TURVAKORKIDEGA JA KOMBITAVATE OHUHOIATUSTEGA NÄGEMISKAHJUSTUSEGA INIMESTE JAOKS.

1272/2008 (CLP)

GHS09 - GHS08 - GHS07 - GHS02

Tunnussõna

Ettevaatust



Ohuteade

- H224 Eriti tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
- H304 Allaneelamisel või hingamisteedesse sattumisel võib olla surmav.
- H315 Põhjustab nahaärritust.
- H336 Võib põhjustada unisust või peapööritust.
- H340 Võib põhjustada geneetilisi defekte.
- H350 Võib põhjustada vähktõbe.
- H361 Arvatavasti kahjustab viljakust. Arvatavasti kahjustab loodet.
- H411 Mürgine veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.

Ettevatulik teade

- P210 Hoida eemal soojusallikast/sädemetest/leekidest/kuumadest pindadest. - Mitte suitsetada.
- P301+P310 ALLANEELAMISE KORRAL: võtta viivitamata ühendust MÜRGISTUSTEABEKESKUSE või arstiga.
- P331 MITTE kutsuda esile oksendamist.
- P261 Vältida auru aine sissehingamist.
- P273 Vältida sattumist keskkonda.

2.3 Muud ohud

Aurustub kergesti. Aur on õhust raskem ja võib õhuga segunedes moodustada plahvatusohtlikke segusid. Võib ärritada silmi. Pinnase ja põhjavee saastamise oht.

3. KOOSTIS/TEAVE KOOSTISAINETE KOHTA

3.2 Segud

Ohtlikud komponendid

CAS/EC-number

Aine keemiline nimetus

Kontsentratsioon Klassifikatsioon

n

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86290-81-5 / 289-220-8 / Bensiin 01-2119471335-39-0021	≥ 78 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F+, R12; T; Carc. Cat. 2, R45; Muta. Cat. 2, R46; Repr. Cat. 3, R63; Xn, R38-65-67; N, R51/53 CLP: Flam. Liq. 1, H224; Asp. Tox. 1, H304; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336; Muta. 1B, H340; Carc. 1B, H350; Repr. 2, H361fd, Aq. Chronic 2, H411
1634-04-4 / 216-653-1 / MTBE 01-2119452786-27-0003	≤ 22 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F, R11; Xi, R38 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Skin Irrit. 2, H315
637-92-3 / 211-309-7 / ETBE 01-2119452785-29-0004	≤ 22 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F, R11-67 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; STOT SE 3, H336
994-05-8 / 213-611-4 / TAME 01-2119453236-41-0000	≤ 22 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F, R11; Xn, R22-67 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4, H302; STOT SE 3, H336
919-94-8 / TAE 01-2119489926-16-0000	< 10 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F, R11; Xi, R36/38-67 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H336
64-17-5 / 200-578-6 / Etanool 01-2119457610-43-0063	≤ 10 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F; R11 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225
67-56-1 / 200-659-6 / Metanool 01-2119433307-44-0044	< 3 vol-%	DSD-DPD: F, R11; T, R23/24/25-39/23/24/25 CLP: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 3, H301, H311, H331; STOT SE 1, H370

3.3 Muu teave

Preparation of a petroleum product, oxygenates and additives. Aromaatseid süsivesinikke maksimaalne 35 mahu%. The gasoline component (CAS 86290-81-5) of the product contains max. 1 % benzene (CAS 71-43-2), 5-15 % toluene (CAS 108-88-3) and less than 5 % n-hexane (CAS 110-54-3).

In the 95 E10 grade total ethers max. 22 vol-%.

The 98 E5 grade contains max. 5 vol-% ethanol.

In the 98 E5 grade MTBE, ETBE and TAME max. 15%. Total ethers max. 15 vol-%.

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4. ESMAABIMEETMED

4.1 Esmaabimeetmete kirjeldus

Enne kannatanute päästmist eraldage ala võimalikest süüteallikatest, sh lülitage välja elektritoide.

4.1.2 Sissehingamine

Toimetada kannatanu värske õhu kätte ja asetada mugavasse puhkeasendisse, mis võimaldab kergesti hingata. Vajadusel antakse hapnikku või tehakse kunstlikku hingamist (suust-suhu). Konsulterida arstiga. Kui kannatanu kaotab teadvuse või sümptomid ei taandu, siis pöörduge erakorralise meditsiini osakonda.

4.1.3 Kokkupuude nahaga

Määrduvad riided eemaldatakse, parem pärast ülekastmist veega (auruv toode võib tekitada tuleohtliku olukorra). Nahk pestakse rohke vee ja seebiga. Kui naha ärritus püsib helistada arstile.

4.1.4 Pritsmed silma

Loputatakse kohe rohke veega, ka silmalaugude alt. Ärrituse, hägusa nägemise või paistetuse tekkimise ja püsimise korral pöörduge kohe erialaarsti poole.

4.1.5 Allaneelamine

EI TOHI ESILE KUTSUDA OKSENDAMIST. Allaneelamise korral eeldage alati, et toimus ka sissehingamine. Konsulterida arstiga. Pöördu arsti poole (aine kopsu sattumise oht, eriti kui tuntakse iiveldust või ärritust).

4.2 Olulisemad akuutsed ja hilisemad sümptomid ning mõju

Põhjustab nahaärritust. Võib ärritada silmi. Suurte kontsentratsioonide sissehingamisel esineb narkootilist toimet ning võib viia kõha, peavalu, peapöörituse ja uimasuseni. Suurte koguste allaneelamine võib põhjustada kesknärvisüsteemi häireid (nt. peapööritus, peavalu). Kui toode satub kopsu, võib see põhjustada eluohtliku keemilise kopsupõletiku.

4.3 Märge igasuguse vältimatu meditsiiniabi ja erikohtlemise vajalikkuse kohta

Kui toode satub kopsu, võib see põhjustada eluohtliku keemilise kopsupõletiku.

5. TULEKUSTUTUSMEETMED

5.1 Esmaabimeetmete kirjeldus

5.1.1 Sobivad kustutusvahendid

Kuiv pulber, süsinikdioksiid. Liiv. Tugeva vahu ja vee udu professionaalsetele tuletõrjajatele.

5.1.2 Sobimatud tulekustutusvahendid

Survevesi

5.2 Olulisemad akuutsed ja hilisemad sümptomid ning mõju

Eriti tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur. Plahvatusoht, kui õhust raskem aur koguneb süvenditesse või kinnistesse ruumidesse. Plahvatusohu suurenemine, kui rõhk tõused toodet sisaldavates vaatides või mahutites nende kuumenedes tulekahju ajal. Tugeva kuumutamise või tule korral võib erituda süsinikmonooksiidi ja teisi mittetäieliku põlemise tagajärjel tekkivaidprodukte. Aine ujub ja võib vee pinnal uuesti süttida.

5.3 Märge igasuguse vältimatu meditsiiniabi ja erikohtlemise vajalikkuse kohta

Lahtise tule läheduses olevaid tootenõusid ja -mahuteid jahutatakse piisavalt ohutust kaugusest veejoaga. Vältida tulekustutusveega pinnavee ja põhjavee saastamist.

5.4 Erijuhised

Soovitused tulekustutuseks: Suruõhu hingamiseseade ja täielik kaitseriietus.

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6. MEETMED JUHUSLIKU SATTUMISE KORRAL KESKKONDA

6.1 Isikukaitsemeetmed, kaitsevahendid ja toimimine hädaolukorras

Saastatud piirkonnas olevad isikud evakueeritakse tuulepealsele poolele. Tagada piisav ventilatsioon, eriti oluline on see kinnistes ruumides. Aur on õhust raskem ja levib maapinnal kohal laiali. Suurte pritsmete korral hoiatage allatuulealadel viibijaid. Vältida tuleb aurude sissehingamist ja kokkupuudet nahaga. Kõikide tööoperatsioonide puhul tuleb kasutada piisavaid isikukaitsevahendeid.

Eemaldada kõik süttimisallikad. Tulekahju- ja plahvatusoht elimineeritakse piirkonna isoleerimisega süttimisallikatest ja takistades aurude kogunemist süvenditesse ja kinnistesse ruumidesse. Kasutada meetmeid elektrostaatilise välja tekkimise vastu. Võimaluse korral võib suured pritsmed tuleohu vähendamiseks ettevaatlikult vahuga katta

6.2 Keskkonnakaitse meetmed

Saaste levimist püütakse piirata ja takistatakse toote levimist keskkonda. Vedel toode kogutakse kokku enne selle levimist kanalisatsiooni, pinnasesse ja vette. Keskkonnasaastest tuleb kohe teatada kohalikele ametivõimudele. Pinnase ja põhjavee saastamise oht.

6.3 Tõkestamis- ning puhastamismeetodid ja -vahendid

Kohe alustada vedela toote kokkukogumist ja saastatud pinnase puhastamist. Koguge lahtine toode kokku sobivate vahendite abil. Väikeseid koguseid võib lasta imenduda mittesüttiva absorbeerivasse ainesse. Tähelepanu peab pöörama toote tekitatud tulekahju- ja plahvatusohule ning ohule inimeste tervisele.

Veeldatud toote vette paiskumise tõenäoliseks tulemuseks on toote kiire ja täielik aurustumine. Piirake pritsmete laialivalgumist. Võimaluse korral tuleks vabasse vette paiskunud suuri pritsmeid piirata ujuvpiirete või muude mehaaniliste vahenditega. Hajutusaine kasutamine peab olema eksperdi poolt soovitatud ja vajaduse korral kohalike võimude poolt lubatud.

6.4 Viited muudele jagudele

Kaitsemeetmed on 8. Osas. Toote jäätmed peab kõrvaldama vastavalt punktile 13.

7. KÄITLEMINE JA LADUSTAMINE

7.1 Ohutu käitlemise tagamiseks vajalikud ettevaatusabinõud

Toodet tuleb käidelda suletud süsteemides või korraldada piisav ventilatsioon. Püüda vältida toote aurustumist käitlemise ja transportimise ajal. Vältida tuleb aurude sissehingamist ja kokkupuudet nahaga. Vajadusel kasutada isikukaitsevahendeid. Kasutamisel mitte süüa, juua ja suitsetada. Käsi pesta töövaheaja alguses ja tööpäeva lõpus. MAHUTI PUHASTAMISEL JÄRGIDA SPETSIAALSEID JUHISEID (hapniku väljatõrjumise, eetrite ja süsivesinike oht). Kasutage ainult tankerite põhja laadimist kooskõlas Euroopa õigusaktidega. Ärge kasutage täitmiseks, tühjendamiseks ega käitlemiseks suruõhku.

Hoida eemal tulest, sädemetest ja kuumdest pindadest. Isoleerida süttimisallikatest. Takistada (näiteks maanduse abil) staatilise elektri poolt põhjustatud sädemete tekkimise võimalus. Kasutage plahvatuskindlaid elektriseadmeid. Toode on õhust raskem ning lekke korral võib selle aur koguneda madalatesse ja piiratud ruumidesse, kus võib kergesti juhuslikult süttida.

7.2 Ohutu ladustamise tingimused, sealhulgas sobimatud ladustamistingimused

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Eriti tuleohtlikele vedelikele sobivas mahutis või laos. Kergete süsivesinike aurud võivad koguneda konteinerite vabasse ruumi. Kaitsta päikesevalguse eest. Turvameetmete abil takistada toote võimalik sattumine kanalisatsiooni, maapinda või vette. Kogumiskaevude ja kanalisatsioonivõrkude ehitamisel ning toote laadimise ja mahalaadimise kohtades pinnase katte valikul arvestatakse mistahes lekke võimalusega.

Säilitada vastavalt kohalikele õigusaktide nõuetele. Hoida korralikult märgistatud taaras. Väikesed tootekogused säilitatakse süsivesinikekindlates, hermeetiliselt suletud ja sildiga varustatud anumates. Konteineriteks ja nende voodriks soovitatakse kasutada süsinikuvaest terast, samuti roostevaba terast. Mõned sünteetilised materjalid ei sobi oma tehniliste omaduste ja kasutusotstarbe tõttu konteineriteks või nende voodriks.

7.3 Erikasutus

Ei ole teada.

8. KOKKUPUUTE OHJAMINE/ISIKUKAITSE

8.1 Kontrolliparameetrid

8.1.1 Piinormid

Lakibensiin, rühm 3	100 mg/m ³ (8 h) HTP 2011/FIN	
Benseen	1 ppm (8 h) 48 mg/m ³ (15 min) Nahk, VNa 716/2000/FIN (binding limit value)	3,25 mg/m ³ (8 h)
n-Heksaan	20 ppm (8 h) Nahk, HTP 2011/FIN	72 mg/m ³ (8 h)
MTBE	50 ppm (8 h) HTP 2011/FIN	100 ppm (15 min)
Etaanool	1000 ppm (8 h) 1900 mg/m ³ (8 h) HTP 2011/FIN	1300 ppm (15 min) 2500 mg/m ³ (15 min)
Tolueen	25 ppm (8 h) 81 mg/m ³ (8 h) Nahk, HTP 2011/FIN	100 ppm (15 min) 380 mg/m ³ (15 min)
TAME	20 ppm (8 h) HTP 2011/FIN	84 mg/m ³ (8 h)
ETBE	5 ppm (8 h) HTP 2011/FIN	25 mg/m ³ (8 h)
Metanool	200 ppm (8 h) 270 mg/m ³ (8 h) Nahk, HTP 2011/FIN	250 ppm (15 min) 330 mg/m ³ (15 min)

8.1.2 Muu piinormidealane teave

Bensiini süsivesinikele võib kasutada ka nende individuaalseid piinorme.

Töökeskonnas kokkupuute vältmise järelevalve meetodid: SFS-EN 689, SFS-3861

Nahk = Võib imenduda läbi naha.

Biological limit value for toluene: Toluene in blood: 500 nmol/l, BIOL 2011/FIN

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8.1.3 Teistes riikides sätestatud piirnormid.

Gasoline 300 ppm (TWA 8h), 500 ppm (Short STEL)/NIOSH2008/USA

8.1.4 DNEL

Töötajad, Bensiin, Inhalation:

1300 mg/m³ /15min (Short-term exposure, systemic effects)

1100 mg/m³ /15min (Short-term exposure, local effects)

840 mg/m³ /8h (Long-term exposure, local effects)

Tarbijad, Bensiin, Inhalation:

1200 mg/m³ /15min (Short-term exposure, systemic effects)

640 mg/m³ /15min (Short-term exposure, local effects)

180 mg/m³ /24h (Long-term exposure, local effects)

8.1.5 PNEC

Informatsioon ei ole kättesaadav.

8.2 Kontrolliparameetrid

8.2.1 Asjakohane tehniline kontroll

Toodet tuleb käidelda suletud süsteemides või korraldada piisav ventilatsioon. Vajadusel kasutada isikukaitsevahendeid ja/või kohalikku ventilatsiooni. Käsitleda vastavalt tööhügieeni ja -ohutuse heale praktikale. Tankimise ajal järgida spetsiaalseid juhiseid (hapniku väljatõrjumise ja süsivesinike oht).

8.2.2 Individuaalsed kaitsemeetmed

8.2.2.1 Hingamisteede kaitsmine

Filterseade/täismask (orgaaniline aurufilter, tüüp AX). Hingamisteede kaitsevahend võib korraga kasutuses olla maksimaalselt 2 tundi. Hingamisteede kaitsevahendit ei tohi kasutada madala hapnikusisaldusega keskkonnas (< 17 mahu%). Kõrge kontsentratsiooni puhul tuleb kasutada hingamisaparaati (suruõhk või värske õhk). Filtrit tuleb vahetada piisavalt tihti. Standarditele EN 136 ja EN 141 vastavad respiraatorid.

8.2.2.2 Käte kaitsmine

Kaitsekindad (e.g. nitrilikummi, PVA) Kemikaali tungimise aeg läbi kindamaterjali >480, kaitseklass 6.. Standarditele EN 420 ja EN 374 vastavad kaitsekindad. Kaitsekindaid tuleb vahetada regulaarselt. Tähelepanu: PVA ei ole veekindel.

8.2.2.3 Silmade/näo kaitsmine

Kanda silmade/näokaitset.

8.2.2.4 Naha kaitsmine

Kaitseriietus (antistaatiline), vajadusel kemikaalide eest pritsmekindel kaitseriietus.

8.2.3 Kokkupuute ohjamine keskkonnas

Kogumiskaevude ja kanalisatsioonivõrkude ehitamisel ning toote laadimise ja mahalaadimise kohtades pinnase katte valikul arvestatakse mistahes lekke võimalusega.

9. FÜÜSIKALISED JA KEEMILISED OMADUSED

9.1 Teave üldiste füüsikaliste ja keemiliste omaduste kohtat

9.1.1 Välimus

Selge, väheviskoosne vedelik.

9.1.2 Lõhn

Tüüpiline eetri ja süsivesinike lõhn.

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9.1.3	Lõhnalävi	Andmed ei ole kättesaadavad
9.1.4	pH	Andmed ei ole kättesaadavad
9.1.5	Sulamis-/külmumispunkt	< -20 °C
9.1.6	Keemise algpunkt ja keemivahemik	20...210 °C
9.1.7	Leekpunkt	< 0 °C
9.1.8	Aurustumiskiirus	Andmed ei ole kättesaadavad
9.1.10	Plahvatusomadused	
9.1.10.1	Alumine plahvatuspiir	1,4 mahu%
9.1.10.2	Ülemine plahvatuspiir	8,1 mahu% (arvutatud)
9.1.11	Aururõhk	45...90 kPa (38 °C; vesi= 6,5 kPa)
9.1.12	Auru tihedus	> 3 (Õhk = 1,0)
9.1.13	Suhteline tihedus	0,72...0,77 (15/4 °C; vesi= 1)
9.1.14	Lahustuvus(ed)	
9.1.14.1	Vees lahustuvus	Osaliselt lahustuv. MTBE: 41.9 g/L. ETBE: 16.4g/L. TAME: 10.4 g/L. TAEE: 3.9 g/L. Etanool, Metanool : täielikult lahustuv.
9.1.15	Jaotustegur (n-oktaanool/-vesi)	Bensiini süsivesinikud : log Kow > 3. MTBE: log Kow = 1.06. ETBE: log Kow = 1.48. TAME: log Kow = 1.55. TAEE: log Kow = 2.95-3.35. Etanool: log Kow = 0.35. Metanool: log Kow = -0.77.
9.1.16	Isesüttimistemperatuur	> 280°C (hinnang)
9.1.17	Lagunemistemperatuur	Andmed ei ole kättesaadavad
9.1.18	Viskoossus	Kinemaatiline viskoossus < 1 mm ² /s (38 °C; vesi= 0,6 mm ² /s).
9.1.19	Plahvatusohtlikkus	Ei plahvatus
9.1.20	Oksüdeerivad omadused	Ei ole oksüdeeriv.
9.2	Muu teave	
	Ei ole teada.	

10. PÜSIVUS JA REAKTSIOONIVÕIME

- 10.1 Reaktsioonivõime**
Tavapärasel kasutamisel ei toimu ohtlikke reaktsioone.
- 10.2 Keemiline stabiilsus**
Stabiilne kindlate säilitustingimuste korral.
- 10.3 Ohtlike reaktsioonide võimalikkus**
Ei ole teada.
- 10.4 Tingimused, mida tuleb vältida**
Hoida eemal tulest, sädemetest ja kuumdest pindadest.
- 10.5 Kokkusobimatud materjalid**
Oksüdeerivad ühendid .

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10.6 Ohtlikud lagusaadused

Ei ole teada ohtlikke laguprodukte.

11. TEAVE TOKSILISUSE KOHTA

11.1 Teave toksikoloogiliste mõjude kohta

11.1.1 Akutne toksilisus

Väga madal mürgisus .

Bensiin: LD50/oraalne/ rott > 5000 mg/kg (OECD 401).

LC50/Inhalation:/rott > 5610 mg/m³ (OECD 403).

LD50/ naha kaudu/ küülik > 2000 mg/kg bw (OECD 402)

TAME: Kahjulik allaneelamisel.

LD50/oraalne/ rott = 1602-2417 mg/kg (OECD 401)

LC50/inhalatsioonitest/4 h / rott = > 5400 mg/m³ (OECD 403)

LD50/ naha kaudu/ küülik > 2000 mg/kg (OECD 402)

Metanool: Mürgine sissehingamisel, kokkupuutel nahaga ja allaneelamisel.

LD50/oraalne/ rott = 1187-2769 mg/kg

LC50/inhalatsioonitest/4 h / rott = 128 000 mg/m³

LD50/ naha kaudu/ küülik = ca. 17100 mg/kg

ATE (Segu, Oraalne) = 3335 mg/kg

11.1.2 Ärritav ja söövitav

Põhjustab nahaärritust. (Bensiin, MTBE, TAAE: OECD 404, 405, EU B.4). Aur ärritab silmi ja hingamisteid.

Vedela toote pritsmed ärritavad silmi ja nahka. Allaneelamisel ärritab seedetrakti.

11.1.3 Sensibiliseerimine

Kõik : Ei ole tundlikuks muutuv (OECD 406, 429, EU B.6, B.43 või EPA OTS 798.4100).

11.1.4 Subakuutne, subkrooniline ja krooniline mürgisus

Bensiin: Võib põhjustada vähktõbe. Benzene, which naphtha contains, may be carcinogenic to man.. (OECD 451)

Arvatavasti kahjustab viljakust. N-hexane, which product contains, may possible impair fertility. (OECD 416, 421)

Arvatavasti kahjustab loodet. Toluene, which naphtha contains may be harmful to the unborn child. (OECD 414)

Võib põhjustada geneetilisi defekte. (OECD 471, 475, 476, EPA OPPTS 870.5395)

11.1.5 Sihtorgani suhtes toksilised – ühekordne kokkupuude

Ülemäärane kokkupuude põhjustab peapööritust, halba enesetunnet, peavalu ja lõpuks narkootilist seisundit.

Metanool: Mürgine: väga tõsiste pöördumatute kahjustuste oht sissehingamisel, kokkupuutel nahaga ja allaneelamisel.

11.1.6 Sihtorgani suhtes toksilised – korduv kokkupuude

Kõik : Ei ole teadaolevat toimet. (OECD 407, 408, 410, 412, 422, 453, EPA OTS 798.2450 või EPA OPPTS 870.3465)

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ET

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11.1.7 Hingamiskahjustus

Allaneelamisel või hingamisteedesse sattumisel võib olla surmav. Toote sattumine kopsudesse (aspiratsioon) võib põhjustada eluohtliku keemilise kopsupõletiku.

12. ÖKOLOOGILINE TEAVE

12.1 Toksilisus

12.1.1 Mürgisus vesikeskkonnale

Mürgine veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.

Naphtha:

kala: LL50/96h = 8.2 mg/L (EPA 66013-75-009).

homaar: EL50/48h = 4.5 mg/L, NOELR/48h = 0.5 mg/L (OECD 202). EL50/21d = 10 mg/L; NOELR/21d = 2.6 mg/L (OECD 211).

vetikas: EL50/96h = 3.7 mg/L, NOELR/72h = 0.5 mg/L (OECD 201).

MTBE:

kala: LC50/96h = 574 mg/L (OECD 203). NOEC/31d = 299 mg/L (ASTM E1241-92)

homaar: LC50/96h = 44 mg/L (OECD 202). NOEC/28d = 26 mg/L, LOEC/28d = 50 mg/L (EPA OPPTS 850.1350).

vetikas: IC50/96h = 491 mg/L, IC20/96h = 105 mg/L (ASTM E1218-90)

ETBE:

kala: LC50/96h = 574 mg/L (OECD 203). NOEC/31d = 299 mg/L (ASTM E1241-92).

homaar: EC50/96h = 37 mg/L (EPA OTS 797.1930). NOEC/28d = 3.4 mg/L (EPA OPPTS 850.1350).

vetikas: EC50/72h = 1100 mg/L; NOEC/72h = 7.5 mg/L (OECD 201).

TAME:

kala: LC50/96h = 574 mg/L (OECD 203). IC20/31d = 279 mg/L, IC25/31d = 308 mg/L (ASTM E1241-92).

homaar: LC50/96h = 14 mg/L (EPA OTS 797.1930). NOEC/28d = 3.4 mg/L (EPA OPPTS 850.1350).

vetikas: EC50/72h = 230 mg/L, NOEC/72h = 77 mg/L (EC C.3)

TAAE:

kala: LC50/96h = 240 mg/L (OECD 203). IC20/31d = 279 mg/L, IC25/31d = 308 mg/L (ASTM E1241-92).

homaar: EC50/48h = 143 mg/L (OECD 202). NOEC/21d = 22 mg/L (OECD 211).

vetikas: EC/72h = 160 mg/L, NOEC/72h = 36 mg/L (OECD 201).

Etanool:

kala: LC50/96h = 14.2 mg/L (US EPA E03-05).

homaar: LC50/48h = 5012 mg/L (ASTM E729-80). NOEC/10d = 2 mg/L (Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 3, 425 - 434).

vetikas: EC50/3d = 275 mg/L, EC10/3d = 11.5 mg/L (OECD 201).

Metanool:

kala: LC50/96h = 15400 mg/L (EPA-660/3-75-009)

homaar: EC50/48h > 10 000 mg/L (DIN 38412 Teil 11)

vetikas: EC50/96h = ca. 22 000 mg/L (OECD 201, EPA OPPTS 850.5400)

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12.1.2 Toksiline teistele organismidel

mikroorganismid:

MTBE: EC10/18h = 710 mg/L (Journal for Wasser- and Abwasserforschung 10 (1977) S. 87-98).

Micro-organisms (activated sewage sludge):

Naphtha: EC50/40h = 15.4 mg/L (QSAR)

ETBE, TAME: EC50/16h = 510mg/L, NOEC/16h = 78 mg/L (ISO 10712)

TAAE: EC10/16h > 483 mg/L, EC10/16h (German Water Hazard Classification Scheme, ISO 10712).

Metanool: IC50/3h > 1000 mg/L (OECD 209)

12.2 Püsivus ja lagunduvus

12.2.1 Biolagunduvus

Naphtha: Biolagundub.

MTBE, ETBE, TAAE ja TAME: Mitte kergesti biolagunev (OECD 301 D).

Etanool: Kergesti biolagunev (OECD 301 F). Metanool: Kergesti biolagunev.

12.2.2 Keemiline lagunemine

Bensiin, MTBE, ETBE, TAAE ja TAME do not hydrolyze in water. Lenduvad ühendid on lagundatavad atmosfäärikeemia poolt.

12.3 Bioakumulatsioon

Bensiin: Võib-olla ladestuv (log Kow > 3). TAAE: Võib-olla ladestuv (Log Kow = 2.95-3.35).

MTBE: mitteladestuv (BCF = 1.5, kala).

ETBE, TAME, Etanool ja Metanool : Mitteladestuv. (log Kow = -0.77 ... 1.55).

12.4 Liikuvus pinnases

Toode aurustub kergesti pinnaselt ja veest. Aurustumine on kiireim ja olulisim hävimisprotsess pinnasevees ja maapinnas. Mõned komponendid osaliselt lahustuvad (MTBE, ETBE, TAME, TAAE, Etanool, Metanool benseen, toluen, etüülbenseen ja ksüleen). Toode võib tungida läbi pinnase kuni põhjaveeni. Bensiini suure molekuliga süsivesinikud võivad adsorbeeruda maapinna või sette orgaanilisse ainesse (log KOW = 2...7). (log Kow > 3). Anaeroobses keskkonnas on lagunemine eriti aeglane.

12.5 Püsivate, bioakumuleeruvate ja toksiliste ning väga püsivate ja väga bioakumuleeruvate omaduste hindamine

Valmistis ei sisalda aineid, mis on püsivad, bioakumuleeruvad ja toksilised (PBT). Valmistis ei sisalda aineid, mis on väga püsivad ja väga bioakumuleeruvad (vPvB).

12.6 Muud kahjulikud mõjud

Olemasolev teave põhineb sarnaste toodete ökotoksilisuse andmetel.

13. JÄÄTMEKÄITLUS

13.1 Jäätmetöötlusmeetodid

Toote jäätmeid peab käitlema vastavalt riiklikele määrustele ja kohaliku võimu esindajate soovitudele.

Jäätmete käitlemisel tuleb arvesse võtta sellest tingitud ohte ning hoolitseda vajaduse korral turvameetmete, märgistamise ja info edastamise eest.

13.2 Vaikude jäätmed / kasutamata toodang

Tühjad konteinerid võivad sisaldada tuleohtlikke tootejääke. Tühjad anumad võib saata kohalikku prügikäitlemisse.

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14. VEONÕUDED

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------|
| 14.1 | ÜRO number (UN number) | 1203 |
| 14.2 | ÜRO veose tunnusnimetus | UN 1203, GASOLINE, 3, II |
| 14.3 | Transpordi ohuklass(id) | 3 |
| 14.4 | Pakendirühm | II |
| 14.5 | Keskkonnaohud
Marine pollutant | |
| 14.6 | Eriettevaatusabinõud kasutajatele | - |
| 14.7 | Transportimine mahtlastina kooskõlas MARPOL 73/78 II lisaga ja IBC koodeksiga | Ei ole nõutud . |

15. REGULEERIVAD ÕIGUSAKTID

- 15.1 Ainete ja segude suhtes kohaldatavad ohutuse-, tervise- ja keskkonnavalased eeskirjad/ õigusaktid**
 Kemikaali ohutuskaart on vastavuses EL määruse nr 1907/2006 nõuetega. Uuendatud määruse (EL) nr 453/2010, määruse täienduse (EÜ) nr 1907/2006 (REACH) kohaselt.
- 15.2 Kemikaaliohutuse hindamine**
 Nende kemikaalide kemikaaliohutust hinnatakse.

16. MUU TEAVE

- 16.1 Lisad, kustutatud teave, muudatused**
 Paragrahv 1: Äriühingu/ettevõtja identifitseerimine
- 16.2 Ohutuskaardil kasutatud lühendite ja akronüümide selgitus**
 CLP = Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu määrus (EÜ) nr 1272/2008, mis käsitleb ainete ja segude klassifitseerimist, märgistamist ja pakendamist
 DSD = Nõukogu direktiiv 67/548/EMÜ, ohtlike ainete liigitamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist käsitlevate õigus- ja haldusnormide ühtlustamise kohta
 DPD = Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu direktiiv 1999/45/EÜ, ohtlike preparaatide klassifitseerimist, pakendamist ja märgistamist käsitlevate liikmesriikide õigus- ja haldusnormide ühtlustamise kohta
- DNEL = Derived No-Effect Level
 PNEC = Predicted No-Effect Concentration
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 SU = Sector of Use
 PROC = Process Category
 PC = Product Category
 ERC = Environmental Release Category
- 16.3 Viited kirjandusele ja teabeallikad**

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Määrused, andmebaas, kirjandus, oma uurimused.

Concawe Report No. 6/05, 01/54 & 11/10.

Kemikaaliohutuse aruanne: Bensiin, MTBE, ETBE, TAME, TAEE, Etanool, Metanool (2010-2012).

16.5 Asjakohaste R-, ohu-, ohutus- ja/või hoiatuslausete loetelu

R11	Väga tuleohtlik.
R12	Eriti tuleohtlik.
R22	Kahjulik allaneelamisel.
R38	Ärritab nahka.
R45	Võib põhjustada vähktõbe.
R46	Võib põhjustada pärilikke kahjustusi.
R51/53	Mürgine veeorganismidele, võib põhjustada pikaajalist veekeskkonda kahjustavat toimet.
R63	Võimalik loote kahjustamise oht.
R65	Kahjulik: allaneelamisel võib põhjustada kopsukahjustusi.
R67	Aurud võivad põhjustada uimasust ja peapööritust.
H224	Eriti tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
H225	Väga tuleohtlik vedelik ja aur.
H301	Allaneelamisel mürgine.
H302	Allaneelamisel kahjulik.
H304	Allaneelamisel või hingamisteedesse sattumisel võib olla surmav.
H311	Nahale sattumisel mürgine.
H315	Põhjustab nahaärritust.
H319	Põhjustab tugevat silmade ärritust.
H331	Sissehingamisel mürgine.
H336	Võib põhjustada unisust või peapööritust.
H340	Võib põhjustada geneetilisi defekte.
H350	Võib põhjustada vähktõbe.
H361	Arvatavasti kahjustab viljakust. Arvatavasti kahjustab loodet.
H370	H370 - Kahjustab elundeid.
H411	Mürgine veeorganismidele, pikaajaline toime.

16.7 Kasutuspiirangud

Kindlaksmääratud kasutusala, Bensiin

Aine jaotamine (SU 3; PROC: 1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 15; ERC: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7)

Kütusena kasutamine

Tööstuslik kasutamine (SU 3, PROC: 1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16, ERC: 7)

ametkondlik kasutus (SU 22, PROC: 1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16; ERC: 9a, 9b)

Tarbijad (SU 21, PC 13, ERC: 9a, 9b)

KASUTAGE AINULT MOOTORIKÜTUSENA - MITTE PUHASTUSVAHENDINA VÕI LAHUSTINA KASUTAMISEKS.

ÄRGE IMEGE BENSIINI SUUGA.

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[ENG]

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SECTION 1 EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Distribution of Substance - Industrial
Use Descriptor	<p>Sector(s) of Use SU3: Industrial uses</p> <p>Process Categories PROC 1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.</p> <p> PROC 2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.</p> <p> PROC 3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).</p> <p> PROC 8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 15: Use as laboratory reagent.</p> <p>Environmental Release Categories ERC 1: Manufacture of substances.</p> <p> ERC 2: Formulation of preparations.</p> <p> ERC 3: Formulation in materials.</p> <p> ERC 4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles.</p> <p> ERC 5: Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix.</p> <p> ERC 6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates).</p> <p> ERC 6b: Industrial use of reactive processing aids.</p> <p> ERC 6c: Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermoplastics.</p> <p> ERC 6d: Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers.</p> <p> ERC 7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p>Specific Environmental Release Category ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1</p>
Processes, Tasks and Activities Covered	<p>Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.</p>

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SECTION 2 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of worker exposure
Product characteristics	<p>Physical form of product Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].</p> <p>Concentration of substance in product Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). [G13].</p> <p>Amount used Not applicable.</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). [G2].</p> <p>Human factors not influenced by risk management Not applicable.</p> <p>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure Assumes use at not more than 20 °C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently [G15]. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. [G1].</p>
Contributing Scenarios	Specific Risk Management Measures and Operational Conditions
	<p>General Measures (skin irritants) [G19] Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin effects that may develop. [E3].</p> <p>General Measures (carcinogens) [G18] Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.</p> <p>Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p> <p>General exposures (closed systems). [CS15] + With sample collection. [CS56] Handle substance within closed systems. [E47]</p> <p>Sample via a closed loop or other system intended to avoid exposure. [E8]. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. [PPE15].</p> <p>General exposures (closed systems). [CS15] Outdoor. [OC9] Handle substance within closed systems. [E47].</p>

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	<p>Process sampling. [CS2]</p> <p>Laboratory activities. [CS36]</p> <p>Bulk closed loading and unloading. [CS501]</p> <p>Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]</p> <p>Storage [CS67]</p>	<p>Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure. [E8].</p> <p>Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. [E12].</p> <p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. [E55]. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. [ENVT4]. Clear spills immediately. [C&H13]. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. [PPE16].</p> <p>Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. [E69]. Store substance within a closed system. [E84].</p>
<p>Section 2.2</p>	<p>Control of environmental exposure</p>	
	<p>Product characteristics</p> <p>Amounts used</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use</p> <p>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</p> <p>Other Operational Conditions of use affecting environmental exposure</p> <p>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</p>	<p>Substance is complex UVCB. [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic. [PrC4a].</p> <p>Fraction of EU tonnage: 0.1</p> <p>Regional use tonnage: 18.7 kilotonnes per year</p> <p>Fraction of regional tonnage: 0.002</p> <p>Annual site tonnage: 37.5 kilotonnes per year</p> <p>Maximum daily site tonnage: 120 tonnes per day</p> <p>Continuous release. [FD2].</p> <p>Emission days per year: 300</p> <p>Local freshwater dilution fraction: 10</p> <p>Local marine dilution fraction: 100</p> <p>Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.001</p> <p>Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001</p> <p>Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001</p> <p>TCS1: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.</p>

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	<p>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</p> <p>Organizational measures to prevent / limit release from site</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</p>	<p>TCR1k: Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).</p> <p>TCR9: If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.</p> <p>Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of 90 %</p> <p>Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency ≥ 12 %</p> <p>If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ 0 %</p> <p>Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. [OMS3].</p> <p>Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment 95.5 %.</p> <p>Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs 95.5 %.</p> <p>Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{safe}) 1.1 kilotonnes per day.</p> <p>Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow 2000 m³ per day.</p> <p>External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [ETW3].</p> <p>External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. [ERW1].</p>
SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1	Health	
	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. [G21].	
Section 3.2	Environment	
	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model. [EE2].	
SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO	
Section 4.1	Health	
	<p>Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. [G22].</p> <p>Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. [G23].</p>	

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	Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. [G32]. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. [G33]. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. [G36]. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. [G37].
Section 4.2	Environment
	Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4].

SECTION 1 EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a Fuel - Industrial
Use Descriptor	<p>Sector(s) of Use SU3: Industrial uses</p> <p>Process Categories PROC 1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.</p> <p> PROC 2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.</p> <p> PROC 3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).</p> <p> PROC 8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 16: Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected.</p> <p>Environmental Release Categories ERC 7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p>Specific Environmental Release Category ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1</p>
Processes, Tasks and Activities Covered	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

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SECTION 2 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of worker exposure
Product characteristics	<p>Physical form of product Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].</p> <p>Concentration of substance in product Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). [G13].</p> <p>Amount used Not applicable.</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). [G2].</p> <p>Human factors not influenced by risk management Not applicable.</p> <p>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure Assumes use at not more than 20 °C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently [G15]. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. [G1].</p>
Contributing Scenarios	Specific Risk Management Measures and Operational Conditions
	<p>General Measures (skin irritants) [G19] Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin effects that may develop. [E3].</p> <p>General Measures (carcinogens) [G18] Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p> <p>Bulk closed unloading [CS502] Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Drum/batch transfers [CS8] Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p>

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5)

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	<p>Refuelling [CS507]</p> <p>Refuelling aircraft [CS508]</p> <p>General exposures (closed systems) [CS15]</p> <p>Use as a fuel, (closed systems) [GEST_12I, CS107]</p> <p>Equipment cleaning and maintenance [CS39]</p> <p>Storage [CS67]</p>	<p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Handle substance within a closed system. [E47]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. [E1].</p> <p>Handle substance within closed systems. [E47].</p> <p>Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. [E65]. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. [ENVT4]. Clear spills immediately. [C&H13]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. [E1]. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. [PPE16].</p> <p>Store substance within a closed system. [E84]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. [E1].</p>
<p>Section 2.2</p>	<p>Control of environmental exposure</p>	
	<p>Product characteristics</p> <p>Amounts used</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use</p> <p>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</p> <p>Other Operational Conditions of use affecting environmental exposure</p>	<p>Substance is complex UVCB. [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic. [PrC4a].</p> <p>Fraction of EU tonnage: 0.1</p> <p>Regional use tonnage: 1.4 e⁶ tonnes per year</p> <p>Fraction of regional tonnage: 1</p> <p>Annual site tonnage: 1.4 e⁶ tonnes per year</p> <p>Maximum daily site tonnage: 4.6 kilotonnes per day</p> <p>Continuous release. [FD2].</p> <p>Emission days per year: 300</p> <p>Local freshwater dilution fraction: 10</p> <p>Local marine dilution fraction: 100</p> <p>Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.0025</p> <p>Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001</p> <p>Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0</p>

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	<p>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</p> <p>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</p> <p>Organizational measures to prevent / limit release from site</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</p>	<p>TCS1: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.</p> <p>TCR1k: Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).</p> <p>TCR9: If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.</p> <p>Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of 99.4 %</p> <p>Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency ≥ 76.9 %</p> <p>If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of ≥ 0 %</p> <p>Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. [OMS3].</p> <p>Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment 95.5 %.</p> <p>Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs 95.5 %.</p> <p>Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{safe}) 4.6 kilotonnes per day.</p> <p>Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow 2000 m³ per day.</p> <p>ETW1: Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.</p> <p>ETW2: Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.</p> <p>ERW3: This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.</p>
SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1	Health	
	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. [G21].	
Section 3.2	Environment	
	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model. [EE2].	

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5)

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1	Health
	<p>Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. [G22].</p> <p>Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. [G23].</p> <p>Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. [G32]. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. [G36]. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. [G37].</p>
Section 4.2	Environment
	<p>Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4].</p>

SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a Fuel - Professional
Use Descriptor	<p>Sector(s) of Use SU22: Professional uses</p> <p>Process Categories PROC 1: Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure.</p> <p> PROC 2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure.</p> <p> PROC 3: Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation).</p> <p> PROC 8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities.</p> <p> PROC 16: Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected.</p> <p>Environmental Release Categories ERC 9a: Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p> ERC 9b: Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p>Specific Environmental Release Category ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1</p>

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Processes, Tasks and Activities Covered	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additives and additive components) within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.												
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES												
Section 2.1	Control of worker exposure												
Product characteristics	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 623 727 688">Physical form of product</td> <td data-bbox="732 623 1468 688">Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 695 727 760">Concentration of substance in product</td> <td data-bbox="732 695 1468 760">Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). [G13].</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 766 727 808">Amount used</td> <td data-bbox="732 766 1468 808">Not applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 814 727 879">Frequency and duration of use</td> <td data-bbox="732 814 1468 879">Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). [G2].</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 886 727 982">Human factors not influenced by risk management</td> <td data-bbox="732 886 1468 982">Not applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 989 727 1129">Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</td> <td data-bbox="732 989 1468 1129"> <p>Assumes use at not more than 20 °C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently [G15].</p> <p>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. [G1].</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].	Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). [G13].	Amount used	Not applicable.	Frequency and duration of use	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). [G2].	Human factors not influenced by risk management	Not applicable.	Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	<p>Assumes use at not more than 20 °C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently [G15].</p> <p>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. [G1].</p>
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].												
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). [G13].												
Amount used	Not applicable.												
Frequency and duration of use	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently). [G2].												
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Not applicable.												
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	<p>Assumes use at not more than 20 °C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently [G15].</p> <p>Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. [G1].</p>												
Contributing Scenarios	Specific Risk Management Measures and Operational Conditions												
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 1207 727 1398">General Measures (skin irritants) [G19]</td> <td data-bbox="732 1207 1468 1398">Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin effects that may develop. [E3].</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="444 1404 727 1906">General Measures (carcinogens) [G18]</td> <td data-bbox="732 1404 1468 1906"> <p>Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.</p> <p>Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.</p> <p>Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p> </td> </tr> </table>	General Measures (skin irritants) [G19]	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin effects that may develop. [E3].	General Measures (carcinogens) [G18]	<p>Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.</p> <p>Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.</p> <p>Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p>								
General Measures (skin irritants) [G19]	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin effects that may develop. [E3].												
General Measures (carcinogens) [G18]	<p>Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general / local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean / flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance.</p> <p>Where there is potential for exposure: Restrict access to authorised staff; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves (tested to EN374) and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.</p> <p>Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance. [G20].</p>												

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5)

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	<p>General exposures (closed systems) [CS15], Outdoor. [OC9]</p> <p>Bulk closed unloading [CS502]</p> <p>Drum/batch transfers [CS8]</p> <p>Refuelling [CS507]</p> <p>Use as a fuel, (closed systems) [GEST_12I, CS107]</p> <p>Equipment maintenance [CS5]</p> <p>Storage [CS67]</p> <p>Handle substance within a closed system. [E47].</p> <p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. [E66].</p> <p>Handle substance within closed systems. [E47].</p> <p>Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. [E65]. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. [ENVT4]. Clear spills immediately. [C&H13]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. [E1]. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. [E119].</p> <p>Store substance within a closed system. [E84]. Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. [E1].</p>
<p>Section 2.2</p>	<p>Control of environmental exposure</p>
	<p>Product characteristics</p> <p>Amounts used</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use</p> <p>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</p> <p>Other Operational Conditions of use affecting environmental exposure</p> <p>Substance is complex UVCB. [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic. [PrC4a].</p> <p>Fraction of EU tonnage: 0.1</p> <p>Regional use tonnage: 1.19 e⁶ tonnes per year</p> <p>Fraction of regional tonnage: 0.005</p> <p>Annual site tonnage: 590 tonnes per year</p> <p>Maximum daily site tonnage: 1.6 tonnes per day</p> <p>Continuous release. [FD2].</p> <p>Emission days per year: 365</p> <p>Local freshwater dilution fraction: 10</p> <p>Local marine dilution fraction: 100</p> <p>Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01</p> <p>Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001</p> <p>Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001</p>

Motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5, sulphur free, summer grade, winter grade; Neste motor gasoline 95 E10, 98 E5 (BE95 E10, BE98 E5)

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	<p>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</p> <p>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</p> <p>Organizational measures to prevent / limit release from site</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</p> <p>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</p>	<p>TCS1: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.</p> <p>TCR1k: Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).</p> <p>TCR9: If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required.</p> <p>Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of N/A.</p> <p>Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency $\geq 3.4\%$</p> <p>If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of $\geq 0\%$</p> <p>Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. [OMS2]. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. [OMS3].</p> <p>Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment 95.5 %.</p> <p>Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs 95.5 %.</p> <p>Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{safe}) 15 tonnes per day.</p> <p>Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow 2000 m³ per day.</p> <p>ETW1: Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.</p> <p>ETW2: Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.</p> <p>ERW3: This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.</p>
SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1	Health	
	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. [G21].	
Section 3.2	Environment	
	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrорisk model. [EE2].	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1	Health
	<p>Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. [G22].</p> <p>Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. [G23].</p> <p>Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. [G32]. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. [G36]. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. [G37].</p>
Section 4.2	Environment
	<p>Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures [DSU1]. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU2]. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using onsite technologies, either alone or in combination [DSU3]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4].</p>

SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a Fuel - Consumer
Use Descriptor	<p>Sector(s) of Use SU21: Consumer uses</p> <p>Products Categories PC13: Fuels</p> <p>Environmental Release Categories ERC 9a: Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p> ERC 9b: Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems.</p> <p>Specific Environmental Release Category ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1</p>
Processes, Tasks and Activities Covered	Covers the consumer use of substance in liquid fuels.
SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of consumer exposure
Product characteristics	<p>Physical form of product Liquid</p> <p>Vapour Pressure (Pa) Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP. [OC5].</p>

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	<p>Concentration of substance in product</p> <p>Amount used</p> <p>Frequency and duration of use</p> <p>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</p>	<p>Unless otherwise stated, cover concentrations up to 100 % [ConsOC1].</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated, covers use amounts up to 37500 g [ConsOC2]; covers skin contact area up to 420 cm² [ConsOC5]</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated, covers use frequency up to 0.143 times per day [ConsOC4]; covers exposure up to 2 hours per event [ConsOC14]</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated assumes use at ambient temperatures [ConsOC15]; assumes use in a 20 m³ room [ConsOC11]; assumes use with typical ventilation [ConsOC8].</p>
Product Category	Specific Risk Management Measures and Operating Conditions	
<p>PC13: Fuels - Liquid Subcategories added: Automotive Refuelling</p>	<p>OC</p> <p>RMM</p>	<p>Unless otherwise stated, covers concentrations up to 100 % [ConsOC1]; covers use up to 52 days/year [ConsOC3]; covers use up to 1 time/on day of use [ConsOC4]; covers skin contact area up to 210.00 cm² [ConsOC5]; for each use event, covers use amounts up to 37500 g [ConsOC2]; covers outdoor use [ConsOC12]; covers use in room size of 100 m³ [ConsOC11]; for each use event, covers exposure up to 0.05 hr/event [ConsOC14];</p> <p>No specific RMMs developed beyond those OCs stated.</p>
<p>PC13: Fuels - Liquid Subcategories added: Scooter Refuelling</p>	<p>OC</p> <p>RMM</p>	<p>Unless otherwise stated, covers concentrations up to 100 % [ConsOC1]; covers use up to 52 days/year [ConsOC3]; covers use up to 1 time/on day of use [ConsOC4]; covers skin contact area up to 210.00 cm² [ConsOC5]; for each use event, covers use amounts up to 3750 g [ConsOC2]; covers outdoor use [ConsOC12]; covers use in room size of 100 m³ [ConsOC11]; for each use event, covers exposure up to 0.03 hr/event [ConsOC14];</p> <p>No specific RMMs developed beyond those OCs stated.</p>
<p>PC13: Fuels - Liquid Subcategories added: Garden Equipment - Use</p>	<p>OC</p> <p>RMM</p>	<p>Unless otherwise stated, covers concentrations up to 100 % [ConsOC1]; covers use up to 26 days/year [ConsOC3]; covers use up to 1 time/on day of use [ConsOC4]; for each use event, covers use amounts up to 750 g [ConsOC2]; covers outdoor use [ConsOC12]; covers use in room size of 100 m³ [ConsOC11]; for each use event, covers exposure up to 2.00 hr/event [ConsOC14];</p> <p>No specific RMMs developed beyond those OCs stated.</p>

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<p>PC13: Fuels - Liquid Subcategories added: Garden Equipment - Refuelling</p>	<p>OC RMM</p>	<p>Unless otherwise stated, covers concentrations up to 100 % [ConsOC1]; covers use up to 26 days/year [ConsOC3]; covers use up to 1 time/on day of use [ConsOC4]; covers skin contact area up to 420.00 cm² [ConsOC5]; for each use event, covers use amounts up to 750 g [ConsOC2]; Covers use in a one car garage (34m³) under typical ventilation [ConsOC10]; covers use in room size of 34 m³ [ConsOC11]; for each use event, covers exposure up to 0.03 hr/event [ConsOC14]; No specific RMMs developed beyond those OCs stated.</p>
<p>Section 2.2 Control of environmental exposure</p>		
	<p>Product characteristics Amounts used Frequency and duration of use Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Other Operational Conditions of use affecting environmental exposure Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</p>	<p>Substance is complex UVCB. [PrC3]. Predominantly hydrophobic. [PrC4a]. Fraction of EU tonnage: 0.1 Regional use tonnage: 1.39 e⁷ tonnes per year Fraction of regional tonnage: 0.0005 Annual site tonnage: 7 kilotonnes per year Maximum daily site tonnage: 19 tonnes per day Continuous release. [FD2]. Emission days per year: 365 Local freshwater dilution fraction: 10 Local marine dilution fraction: 100 Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.01 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001 Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0.00001 Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment 95.5 %. Maximum allowable site tonnage (M_{safe}) 180 tonnes per day. Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow 2000 m³ per day ETW1: Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. ETW2: Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. ERW3: This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.</p>

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1	Health
	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate consumer exposures, consistent with the content of ECETOC Report #107 and the Chapter R15 of the IR&CSA TGD. Where exposure determinants differ to these sources, then they are indicated.
Section 3.2	Environment
	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model. [EE2].
SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1	Health
	Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the applicable consumer reference values when the operational conditions/risk management measures given in section 2 are implemented. [G39]. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. [G23].
Section 4.2	Environment
	Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures [DSU1]. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html) [DSU4].